The promise of the commencing portion of this elaborate work is amp'y redeemed in the new instaliment now presented to the public. Resuming the parrative of New England affairs from the confederacy of the four colonies established in 1643, it traces the course of events through the epoch of the British Commonwealth to the period of the Restoration, and closes with the arrival of the Royal Commissioners in Boston in the year 1664. A large space is devoted to the discussion of c temperaneous English history, thus presenting events in their most comprehensive relations, and reducing the politics of the colonies, and the principles and movements on which they were founded, to a significant unity.

In parrating the formation and growth of the primitive institutions of New-England, Mr. Palfcey advances no claim to the impartiality which proceeds from lack of syn pathy with the character of their founders, or from indifference to the purposes which formed the life-blood of their enterprise. On the centrary, he does not disguise his admiration of the Puritan pirit; he reveres the austerity of principle and sternness of will which marked the leading colonists; he ascribes to them a more systematic plan of erecting the seats of empire in the wilderness, than has usually been admitted by historiaus; as d even the faults, which have sullied the fame of the "Pilgrim Fathers," as viewed in the light of his ingenious extenuations, lose much of their deformity, and are brought into more harmenious relations with the exigencies of the times.

We do not think, however, that the predilections of the writer have been permitted to interfere with the fidelity of his parrative. It has evidently been constructed with no little care and painstaking. This is, indeed, so apparent as, in some cases, to give it the air of formality and diffness. It has not the melodious flow which indicates a desire to please the ear by dulcet sentences, but is never destitute of the sobriety and measured expression which proceed from the delicate balancing of evidence, and the conscientions effort to exhibit the truth in exact and just proportions.

With no solicitude for dramatic or pictures que effect, which would scarely be in keeping with the severe and somewhat somber character of the theme, Mr. Palfrey has aimed at an accurate reprecentation of the spirit of the enterprise which resulted in the settlement of New-Ergland, as well as of the development of events which occurred in the progress of its consummation. His statements possess the authority which is founded on a clear appreciation of principles and a wide knowledge of facts. No one will venture to accuse him of negligence in research or superficiality in description. His narrative shows a certain solidity and grave self possession, which are the fruit of a conscious mastery both of the essential principles and external details of the subject. If his pages are not remarkable for brilliancy of illustration or grace of expression, they are seldom matched in sobriety of judgment and cautiousness of assertion, and often display a curious selectness of phraseology which has a more dainty charm for the amateur than the imposing pomp of rhetoric.

The opening chapter in this volume present a vigorous panoramic sketch of the condition and customs of the colonists at the period of forming the confederation, twenty-three years after the establishment of the Plymouth colony, and thirteen years after the removal of the royal charter to the soil of Massachusetts. According to the estimate of Mr. Palfrey, the population of the four colonies now amounted to about 24,000 souls-15,000 in Massachusetts. 3,000 each in Connecticut and Plymouth, and 2,500 in New-Haven. The governments of the several colonies were framed on the same general model. In all of them the freemen were the fountain of power, and no definite reference was made to any superior authority in England. In Massachusetts, d the liberty of debate was widely extended Every man, whether inhabitant or foreigner, free or not free, was permitted to enter any court, council, or town meeting, and make such motion, or present such complaint, petition, bill, or information as he saw fit. Universal suffrage, however, was a franchise not in accordance, as was believed, with the conditions of public safety. In the colo nies of Massachusette and New-Haven the right to vote was re-tricted to church members. In the Plymouth and Connecticut colonies no such condition was enforced, but the franchise was conferred by the votes of such as were already freemen in the respective towns. But in these colonies, as well as in the others, Mr. Palfrey rather naively remarks, "a religious character was considered as the proper basis of confidence; nor were they without an equally intelligent sense of the necessity of excluding from their councils the enemies of their religious freedom."

Rulers were elected annually. Each colony had a chief magistrate, called governor, whose power differed little from that of the other magistrates, except in his being the organ of their wil, and the moderator in public assemblies. All but Plymouth had a deputy-governor, who was a member of the council, which, under the name of assistants in Massachusetts and Plymouth, and of magistrates in the two western colonies, was associated with the governor in the highest functions of the administration. While the superior magistrates were elected by the votes of the freemen of the whole colony, the deputies, or representatives to the general court, were chosen for each fown by a majority of its voters, who were not restricted in their choice to their own towns.

The system of trial by jury was in force, except in New-Haven, which could find nothing of jurywen in the Old Testament. There were no professional advocates. A prisoner or suitor might plead his own cause, or a friend might appear in his behalf. The earliest colonial code of statutes was that of Plymouth. This was not framed upon any theory of conformity to the Jewish law, or to the law of England, but consisted of such provisions as appeared suitable to secure the welfare of the little community. It was digested under about fifty titles. It asserted a right of exemption from all laws, but such as should be made by consent of the body of the associates or their representatives legally assembled. It recognized eight capital offenses. Other crimes were punishable at the discretion of the magistrates. It allowed persons not possessing the franchise to be jurymen. It obliged towns to build and maintain roads, stocks, and cages for the confinement of prisoners, and whipping-posts. A uniform standard of weights and measures was prescribed. Marriages, even without the consent of parents, might be contracted, with the approval of the governor, or some assistant to whom the persons were known. Every resident was to provide himself with certain arms and ac-

could be sold except in licensed inns and victualing bouses. No beer might be charged higher than twopence a quart. Ionkeepers and other house holders were responsible for the sobriety of their inmates. A bounty of "four bushel of coro" was allowed for killing a wolf. Among other regulations, one was made in regard to the "great abuse in taking tobacco in very uncivil manner openly in the town streets, and as men passed upon the bighways, as also in the fields and as men were at work in the woods and fields, to the neglect of their labors, and to the great reproach of the Government." The proposal of marriage to any man's daughter or ma d servant, without the consent of her parents or master, was punished by fine or corporal punishment, or both, "at the discretions of the bench, and according to the nature of the offense." Idlers were to give an account of their means of livelihood, or to be disposed of according to "the wisdom of the Government." Profance swearers were fined one skilling, or set in the stocks, or imprisoned, "according to the nature and quality of the person."

In Massachusetts, not only the support of the ministrations of religion, but personal attendance on public worship, was enforced by law. The church consisted of persons pledged by a mutual covenant to maintain Christian ordinances and worship. Each church was an independent body competent within itself to all the functions pertaining to ecclesiastical order. Ministers were, at first, provided for by voluntary contributions made every Sunday; and this method was kept up in Boston for more than a century. A church officer, of whatever degree, was an officer only in his own congregation. According to the pri nitive doctrine of New-England, no man was a clergyman in any sense, either before his election by a particular church, or after relinquishing the charge of it, being, in fact, a layman to all the world, except his own congregation. He was ordained not by other ministers, but by officers of the charact which had ele-ted him, or, if it had no officers, by some of its private members.

Public worship was he'd in the meeting-house which was also used for transacting the town's business, and other public purposes. In most of the congregations, the assembly was summoned by beat of drum. At the religious service families were divided, men and women sitting spart on their respective sides of the houre, while the boys had separate places, with a tithing-man to keep them in order. The ruling elders had a seat imme diately below the pulpit. The descons sat on a plane further down, also facing the congregation. In the body of the house seats were assigned by s committee, according to the social position of the occupants. A portion of the men were required to come to the "mee ing" with arms, in case of an attack by the Intians. Marriage was regarded as a mere civil contract, entered into before a magistrate. The dead were buried, without prayer or religious observance, in an enclosure by he road-side. The military force, in the early days of the colo-

nies, consisted of infantry slone. All males from eixteen to sixty years of age were required to be provided with arms, and a certain quantity of ammunition. The private soldiers carried pikes, muskets, and swords. With each musket there was a pair of pouches for powder and ball, and s stick, called a rest, for taking aim. For defensive armor they were correlets, and coats quitted with cotten. No uniform dress was attempted. The commissioned officers carried swords; partisans, otherwise called leading-staves; and, if they saw fit, pistols. The sergeants bore halberds or spontoons. Trainings were begun and ended with prayer. The drum was the only music.

At this period agriculture had made considerable progress. Indian corn proved an excellent substitute for wheat, to which the soil and climate were not favorable. The use of fish for manure was adopted from the natives, a custom which still prevails in the Old Colony, as the traveler is advertised through two senses. The native grasses, of which the best were obtained from the salt of cattle, but in a few seasons the mowing lands were covered with a rich growth of the herbage of England. Barley, rye, oats, pease, and most of the garden vegetables and fruits of the mother country were successfully cultivated. The squash, the pumpkin, and the sceva-bean were native to the soil. The pear, the cherry, the plum, and the ounce throve well in their new home. The apple tree was set out in large orchards, and soon pro duced a fruit of superior size and flavor to that borne on English soil. Swine and poultry multiplied in great abundance, richly repaying their cheap supp ies of food, while goats, sheep, horses, and nest cattle became numerous on the extensive pasture lands.

Not much attention could as yet be given to manufactures. Thread and yarn were spun and knit by the women at home. The weaving of woolen and cotton fabrics was introduced in the little town of Rowley by a few families which bad emi grated from Yorkshire. This branch of industry soon became remunerative, and was followed to considerable extent. Smelting of iron was attempted, but, for the time, proved unprofitable Salt was manufactured by improved methods, and glass-works were established at Salem. Bounties were offered by the Legislature for the manufacture of saltpeter and gunpowder. Ample employment was given to the brickmaker, the ma son, the carpenter, the tanner and currier, the shoemaker, the sawyer, the smith and the miller, Water mills were erected in Plymouth and in Massachusetts within three years after the arrival of Winthrop. Windmills were in use at a still earlier date. Wealth was freely obtained from the woods. A ready sale was found for boards, clapboards, shingles, staves and hoops for barrels, which were shaped out in the Winter and laid up for the export trade in the coming months. The pine forests offered an inexhaustible supply of turpentine pitch, and tar. Furs and peltry, obtained in barter from the natives, were also important articles for export.

The fishery, from the beginning, was a rich source of profit. A bogshead of mackerel would sell for three pounds twelve shillings, and three men could catch ten hogsheads in a week. Along the whole seaboard of New-England, as far as i was occupied, this form of industry became a main reliance of the settlers. In the second year before the confederation, about 300,000 dry fish were sent to market from the Massachusetts Colony.

Shipbuilding followed in natural order. In 1631. Winthrop built a bark of thirty tuns, called the Blessing of the Bay, intended to help in obtaining supplies of corn from the Indians. The next year a vessel of a hundred tuns, and a year later another of twice that size, were launched. In 1640, at the instance of Hugh Peters, Salem men joined in building a ship of 300 tuns, and the inhabitants courtements. No wine, strong water, or beer of Boston, stirred up by the example, proceeded to

u'd another of 160 tens. Massachusetts, by this time, had "good store of barks, ketches, lighters, shallops, and other vessels." In the Summer of 1642 five more ships were built, three Boston, one at Dorobester, and one at Salem. In 1632, the second year of Boston, a trade was opened with Virginia, by dispatching to that colony a cargo of fish and furs. In 1636, one o the vessels returned from Bermuda with 30,000 weight of potatoes, and "store of oranges and limes." Cot'on was then introduced from the West Indies. Massachusetts ships carried " many passengers and great store of beaver" to London at d were fellowed on their way by " many prayers of the churches." A great step in advance was taken when a Boston vessel brought wices, pitch, sugar, and girger, from Teneriffe, in exchange for corn; and still another, when in 1644, the Trial, the first ship built in Boston, commanded by "an able and godly master," carried a feight of fish to Bilbon, and came home from Malaga, with a cargo of wine, fruit, oil, iron, and west which was of great advantage to the country, and gave encouragement to trade."

The want of a circulating mediu n was for some time an inconvenience. A large part of the coin brought over by the settlers was sent back to England in payment for supplies. The first traffic with the natives was by barter, which, to a certain degree, was succeeded by the use of wampum. Indian corn and beaver skirs passed current as money, and the former was a legal tender, toless there was an express agreement to pay coin or beaver. Corn, and other agricultural produce, were received for taxes. In 1635, bullets were made a legal tender of the same value as farthings.

As regards their domestic arrangements, the colonists early allowed themselves to gratify the taste for comfortable dwellings which they brought with them from their English homes. Coddington had built a brick bouse in Boston before his departure to found the colony of Rhode Island. The people of New Haven were thought to have "laid gut too much of their stocks and estates in building of fair and stately houses;" and Issac Allerton who went among them from Plymouth, "bode a grand house on the creek, with four porches. But houses of such pretension as these beloaged only to the richer sort. The furniture and other at compliments of the more wealthy were of a style of corresponding luxury. At Gov. Eaton's death when money was worth three times as much as now, his wearing apparel was inventoried at fifty p tu ds sterling, and his plate at a hundred and fifty pounds. "Tu-key carpet." "tapestry coverings," and "cushions of Turkey work," were among the articles of show which helped him to maintain " a part in some measure answerable to his place." Such articles of household luxury, however, must have been far enough from being common. Most articles of table furniture were pewter. Gov. Bradford left fourteen dishes, thirteen platters, five plates, a candlestick, and a bottle of that material, although his inventory also contained "four large silver spoons," and nine of smaller size Forks appear not to have been in use; indeed they were hardly known in England before 1650; but as an offset, there was a plen y of napkins. The dress of the people was generally of the plainest kind. The appearance of a pedes trian in " red silk stockings" produced not a little excitement in Plymouth in 1638. Elder Brewster evidertly had a good eye for colors, and did not specially affect clerical apparel. In the inventory f his wardrobe, mention is made of "one blue cloth coat," "one violet color cloth coat," and one green waistcoat."

In the diet of the people, preparations of Indian corn made a prominent figure, although wheaten bread was not so uncommon in the early days as it afterward became. A mixture of "rye and Indian" was the favorite bread, and a taste for this yet lirgers in Massachusetts. Butchers' meat was but sparingly used. Game and fish to a considerable extent supplied the want of animal food. Next to these, swine and poultry-chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys-were in common use earlier evening repast for a century and a half universally consisted of boiled Indian meal and milk, or of porridge or broth made of peace or beans, and flavored by being boiled with salted pork or beef. Succetast, or beans boiled with green corn, was a dish adopted from the natives, as were other preparations of Indian corn, named samp and homics Beer, which was brewed in families, was deemed a necessary of life, and the orchards soon enabled the Puritane to sloke their thirst with bountiful supplies of cider. Wine and rum were in request, as soon as they were imported; and the taste for tobacco proved too strong for legislation. Tea was little in use before 1750, and coffee before 1770 In one of his notes, Mr Palfrey gives some curious illustrations of certain New-England habits.

The old local enstone of baked bears baked Iudia The old local englowed baked occurs one distant prodes and newly-baked eye and Indian bread on Wedneday, after the washing and ironing agonies of Monday and Tuesday; of "salt-fish" r-gularly on Saurtays; as to belief Indian pudding (with reasted sirloin of beef for those who cau'd get it) on Sandays—have sonewhat field dont, but must be distinctly in the re memorance of many of my readers. These dishes are historical. The practice of successive generations has improved them; but baked beans point to the time when it was desirable to make the most of the comimproved them; but baked beams point to the time when it was desirable to make the most of the common next vegetable by flavoring it with the flesh of the common set avimal. Ground Indian corn, sweetened with molesce as soon as molesces began to come from the West indice to Boston, was Indian pudding in its printitive condition. In my youth I used to hear it said that, all over the country, and all over the world, we have the world. send that, all over the country, and an over the worth when the second of eating soil fish (cod-fish) on Saturday; not on Friday, which would have been Popish. Forty years ago I was so situated as to know uncommonly well the habits of different classes of people in different parts of the country, at d my observation accorded with this statement. Till a later period than this, the most ceremonic than the feature of the country and my observation accorded with this statement. cus Boston feast was never set out on Saturday (the the common dinner-party day) without the dun-fish at one end of the table; abandance, variety, pomp of other things, but that unfailingly. It was a sort of New England point of honor; and luxurious liver lessed themselves, over their outs and wine, with the bought that, while suiting their palates, they had been long their part in a wide combination to maintain the isheries and create a naval strength.

An excellent feature of this volume is found in the careful biographical votices that are given of several of the most eminentmen among the ancient worthies of New-England. The sketch of Winthrop is a model of just and felicitous deliniation of character. It is to be hoped that the remaining volumes of this important work will appear in duly rapid succession, adding another to the splendid historical monuments which have already been erected by the scholars of Massachusetts.

ROBINSON'S PROGRESSIVE ARITAMETICS AND ALGEBRAS.

PRIMARY ARITHMETIC 12mo, pp. 80. II. INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC, 12mo, pp. 176. III. PRACTICAL AFITHMETIC, 12mo, pp. 385. IV. HIGHER ARITHMETIC, 12mo pp. 409. V. NEW ELEMENT-ARY ALGEBRA, 12mo, pp. 312. VI. UNIVERSITY ALGEBRA, 17mo, pp. 412. By HORATIO ROBINSON, LL. D. Ivisou, Phinory & Co.

The author of these comprehensive manuals for ele centary mathema ical instruction has brought to their preparation not only a familiar acquaintance with the science but a long experience in the practical duties of the class-room. His treatment of the topics that are I at his casel.

specessively brought to notice is the progress of the racy of statement, and nower of adaptation to the youthful mind. The puril is not us rely put in possess sion of the best methods of operation but is it itia ed into the principles, which lie at the foundation of cerrect scientific th ught. Instead of tamely following the beaten track the author has foll : ed the suggest tions of i is own mind, and introduced numerous releat d processes, that have the freabness of originally without violating the strictress of demonstration. I point of m-chancal execution, these volumes are entihed to cordial praise presenting an exterior as attract ive, as their contents are valuable.

A TREATISE ON THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By FRONT WASHIERS I.L.D. University Professive of Law in Harvard U iversity In two values Vol. I., Svo., pp. 608. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1860. The want of a good systematic creatise on the Amer

can Law of Real Property, has long been felt by the

legal profession throughout the United States, and by

all others as well who have had occa-ion to become ac quainted with this important branch of the law. Tue learned and elaborate digest of Mr. Cruise has of lare been quite universally regarded as the standard work on this subject. But this is an English production; and, although in the valuable edition generally used in this country, Professor Greenleaf adapted it to American use by emit ing much that was practically obsolete, and by supplying excellent notes to the American de cisions, still the three large volumes of the American edition of this work contain much that is not ap plicable here, except it may be in the way of histori cal illustration; and are wanting in much that is of every-day use. The work now published by Prof. Washburn appears to have admirably supplied this need. He has skillfully analyzed the elements of the law, and arranged his topics accurate ly with regard to their na ural order of se quence. The work is divided into three books the first embrscing the nature and quantity of estates in corporeal hereditam-nts, with their qualities and characteristics, which constitute the volume nov published. The second book will treat of incorporeal h reci amente, and the third of the titles by which real property may be acquired and neld, and the roles of its transmission and transfer, which are to constitute second volume. The first book contains chapters on the nature and classification of real property; fendal the ures and seizures; estates in fee simple; estates tail estate for life; estates by courtesy; dower; jointure estates during coverture; estates for years; estates a will; tenancies at sufferance, licences, &c.; joint etates; estates upon condition; estates by execution and mortgages. The chapters follow in the order of the topics here mentioned, and it will be observed that estates are first treated of in respect to their quantity, bes inging with the largest and following in the order of their importance; then the quality of those est stee discussed. These topics which are of the greatest practical importance are treated at the greatest length The chapter on Dower which is a subject of hardle less importance now than when Bacon wrote that " is the common by word of the law that the law favoreth ther this gr-hife, literty, dower," complex 158 pages. The chapter upon Mortgages occupies 136 pages, and will prove a very valuable treatise on that subject Those sections in which the conflicting interests of th n o tanger and mortgageor in the mortgaged premise are considered, well illustra e the author's faculty of reducing a complicated subject to order and harmony He found the views of different courts and writer upon these matters horelessly irreconcilable, but gained simplicity of statem at by treating these interests as viewed at common law, at equity, and as controlled by local laws; and then, by considering the different stages or degrees of these interests. There is a very full and careful citation of cases in this chapter. as in deed there is throughout the volume. The mechanical execution of the work is excellent.

SFRMONS AND OTHER DISCOURSES. By BERIAH

In spite of the modest and to most readers, perhaps uppromising, title of this volume, it will be found to bear the impre-s of a vigorous and original mind, and to contain a fund of earnest thought, prof and feeting, at d elegment expression. The topics mostly relate t the great practical interests of life, the application of the his heat principle to daily affairs, and the influence of Christianity on politics, business, education, and the general relations of society. With a strong faith in the vitality of justice, Mr. Green contends strenuously against every form of oppression, insisting on the exa tacjustment of social duties by the standard of ideal right. His powerful reasoning is always accompanied with novel and suggestive illustrations, showing no less felicity of statement than sincerity of conviction to one can partise the volume without respecting th zeal and integrity of the author, and receiving a new impression of the worth of the principles to which his labors have been devoted.

THE ODES OF HORACF. Translated into English Verse, at Ev Throbous Mastin. 18mo., pp. 358. Ticknor & Fields.

The attempt to transfuse the polished vivacity and delicate humor of Horace into modern verse has never teen very successful, though not a few English schol are have made it the object of their ambition. In the present version, the translator has followed the theory of producing on the minds of his readers the same im tressions that were made by the language of the crigral tpen bis own. With such an aim, free sc pe allowed to the inventive powers of the translator, and his versions accordingly are characterized by fidelity to the spirit, rather than the letter of the author, and often read more as paraphrases or imitations than as repeductons of the original. Although his verses would afford little aid in deciding on the construction of a difficult passage, they impart a lively idea of the ai y grace and playful the games of the Venusian bard. The volume is brought out in a neat po ket edition, nuiform with the blue and gold issues of favorite poets by the same publishers.

A COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By JOSEPH E. WOLCESTER, LL. D. Revised, with important additions. 12a.o. pp 508. Swan Brewer & Theston.

In its present state, this dictionary is a combination of the previous works of the author entitled the "Comprel ensive Dictionary" (1830, enlarged, 1849), and "A Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Syponymons Dictionary (1855), containing a full vocabulary of authorized English words, numerous technical terms in the various branches of science, and an appendix with a large amount of valuable philological information. For use in schools and for general daily reference, it will be found a highly convenient manual.

POOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Lectures on Metsphysics and Logic By Sir William Hamilton Edited by the Rev. Henry I. Mansel and John Veitch. 2 vois. Vol 11. 8vo., pp. 781. Gould & Lincoln. Sold by Sheldon & Co.

The World's Birthday. By Prof. L. Gaussen. 12mo., pp. 270. American Taxt Society.
Only One Way of Salvation. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle. 12mo., pp. 39. The Same.
Queach not the Spirit. By the Rev. Newman Hall. 12mo., pp. 64. The Same.

64. The Same.
The Benefit of Christ's Death. From the Italian of Aonio Paleario. 18 ro. pp. 131. Presbyterian Publication Committee. Sold by A. D. F. Randolph.
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's. A Tribute to the Memory of the 1st. Right Rev. Bishop Doans. 12 mo., pp. 239. Derby & Jeckson.

Louise Last Aught Rev. Bishop Doans. Lame, pp.
4. Jackson.
The Odes of Hornee. Translated into English Verse. By Theodore Martin. (Blue and Gold), Isino, pp. 353. Ticknor & dore Martin. (Blue and Gold), Isino, pp. 453. The Glacters of the Alps. By John Tyndall, F. R. S. 12mo, pp. 446. The Same

The Glaciers of the Alpa. By John Tyndall, F. R. D. Leno, pp.
446. The Same
Reasen and the Biblic. By Miles P. Squier, D. D. 12mo., pp. 340.
Charles Scribner.
The Cottages of the Alpa; Or. Life and Manners in Switzerland.
By the Author of "Peasant Life in Germany" Hmo., pp.
422. The Same.
Camile. From the French of Alexander Dumas, the younger.
12mo., pp. 249. T. B. Peterson & Co.
A Summer on the Borders of the Caribbean Sea. By J. Deanis
Harris. 12mo. pp. 79. A. B. Burdick.
The Brother's Watchword. 12mo., pp. 316. Robert Carter &
Reather. Brother.
Addresses to the Candidates for Ordination. By the Bishop of Oxford. 12mo, pp 380. The Same.

-Mr. Van Beest, the marine painter, has been very seriously ill during the Summer, but the friends of this erratic artist will be gratified to learn that he is now recovering, and is in a fair way of resuming his labors LITERARY.

-The season of book distribution by means of the great Automn Trade Sales being over, we may now look for increased ac ivity in the way of production; and symptoms of an active business al aty abou d. Merers Tickner & Co have put forth a lot of works in preparation worthy of the palmiest days of the publishing trade-the broks being more particularly of that liverary class which has been made a specialité by this house. Messis. Harpers have in press several of the large broke of travel that have appeared in England during the past season -as Capt. Burton's "Exlorat on of East Africa," and Atkicson's "Amoor River." Meesrs Appletons have nearly easly their long-as nounced beautiful edition of Shakespeare, edited by Mrs. Cowden Clarke, and several other books of an ornamen'al character. A hopeful feeling with regard to future prospects of business is clearly discerpible through the whole trade, after the lethargy which of aracterized the Summer months.

-Dr. Comming's new work has been secured b Mesers. Rodd & Carlton, who will issue it in uniford style with his "Great Tribulation," to which indeed it s connected by its subject matter. It is emitted " Redemption Draweth Nigh; or, The Great Preparation; and will include the two sermons lately delivered with so much eclat at the French Protestant Capel, the "Oratoire," at Paris-" The Future of the Earth," and "The Future of England." Whatever may be thought of Dr. Comming's theories his own sincerity in their belief is manifest, as the near approach of the time be now fixes for the consummation of all things-1807will soon experimentally test their truth.

-The sanguinary scenes lately enacted in Syriahave caused inquiry for books on the Druses, and the region they intabit. Mr. David Urquhart's new work, "The Lebapon and its Life: a History and a Diary," will probably contain materials of value, as the author, indeperdent of his devotion to a few peculiar crotchets, has unquestionably a thorough and peculiar intimacy with many little-known phases of Eastern life. After claimoring for "Lord Palmerston's head in a charger ! to many years in and out of Parliament, on the ground of his traiterous subserviency to Russia. Mr. Urquhart has not lately been heard of in literature, and has de voted tis energies, with considerable success to the as tura ization of that old travelers' marvel, the Tarkis; bath in England. He will live in history as the ' Daoud Bey," who first stirred up the Circas-iuns t cor cer ed efforts against the Russians, though a later traveler asserts that the grand national standard, or flag of green silk, which he presented with imposits or emonies to the confederated tribes, was subsequently seen figuring in the stare of a pair of wide Tarkish trowsers on a fair Circas-ian, the wife of one of the

-The exhaus ive "History of the French Periodical Press," by M. Eugene Batia, has exceeded its promised limits. It was to be completed in four volumes, but the fifth has just appeared devoted to the journals and journalists coten porary with the French Revolu ion, from whose labors indeed the history of the period must be written, but to an acquaintance with whom the present work is the first trustworthy guide.

-The English appear to be turning their attention a little to military history, a branch of literature that has always been exceedingly deficient in our language, with the one solitary exception of Col Napier's great work. Lieut Gen Sir Edward Curt bas furnished an excellent manual for the professional or general reader in his "Anrals of the Ways of the Eighteenth Century," which, in five small volumes, divided for separate sa if desired (according to the dates of the wars), presents a careful and luminous digest of the great military occorrences of the eventful hundred years 1700-1800, accompanied with maps and plane, and at a moderat price. Two other works, pa taking more of a pictorial air, are in progress: "Medals of the Bitish Army. and How they were Won," by Thomas Carier, anthor of "Curiosities of War," with fac-similes of the decorations; and "The Colors of the British Army. comprising the Standards, Guidons, and Flags of every Regiment in Her Majecty's Service, with Descriptive Text. By R. F. McNair. The latter work is intended to comprise 185 places, printed in colors, silver and gold, and will form a splendid volume.

-The quasi copyright arrangement which exists in the absence of positive statutory enactment for the benefit of American authors in England will be taken advantage of by Mr. Emerson, whose new work "On the Conduct of Life," is announced to appear in Londen simultaneously with its American issue in an edition in which the author will be interested, braught out by Mesers. Smith & Elder of Cornhill.

-The abuses of public printing, so fertile a theme tetally unbrown in England-the sum voted in the present session for "S stionery, Printing, and Binding for the two Houses of Parliament" being £335,285, or more than one million and a calf of dollars; and for this money nothing is produced but ordinary and very dull looking Blue-Books, that serve merely as raw material for leading articles in the papers instead of the pretty pictures of landscapes and natural i istory so plentifully scattered in our Mexican Boundary and Pacific Railroad Reports. Most of the English Government Departments are now called on for an Annual Report, and the chance of getting into print at the public expense has led to a degree of verbiage in these locuments that has already become a crying evil.

-The new book by Grace and Philip Wharton s'imulated by the success of " The Queens of Socialy") is to be called "Wits and Beaux of Society," and will appear in uniform style with the former work. Illus trated by Phiz, the contents range over all the prominent names of the wis and beaux, from George Villiers, Duke of Buckirgham, to "Sydney Smith as d the Holland House set"-an irreverent way of characterizing the habitues of that Elizabethan man sion, of whose possessors F. scolo said that "Heshould be hat py to go to Hell with Lord Holland, but nothing would induce him to accompany to Heaven her Lady

-The friends of Dr. J. Addison Alexander will be glad to hear that two volumes of his Literary Reviews are pow in press, and will shortly be published by C. Scribner-" Notes on New Testament Lit-rature and Church History" and "Exegetical Discourses," each in I volume, 12mo. Also, from the pen of his brother. Dr. James W. Alexander. Thoughts on Preaching," and "Discourses of Faith," two works of the same size from his posthume us papers, may be expected.

-Sensation novels by ladies seem to have fairly gone round the world. "Marian; or, The Light of some One's Home: a tale of Australian Bush-Life, by Mand Jeanne Franc," is announced in London as a remarks ble production, emassing from the Antipodes, and startling for its "delicacy," "good taste," plicity," "truthfulness," and all the other qualities so profusely lavished on the works of female romance-writers in either bemisphere.

-An important work on fuel and its various uses appounced by Messrs. Low & Co. "History of Coal, Coke, Coal-fields, Iron, its Ores and Processes of Manufacture throughout Great Britain, France, Belgiom, &c., by Wm Fordyce." It is to form one volume imperial 4to., with pumerous highly-ficished engravitge on steel and copper.

-Mr. Fronde, the fashionable bistorian, is engaged in a controversy with The Times, on what he calls the old story, that 72,000 persons were put to death in the reign of his hero, Henry VIII. The point in dispute shows clearly the icaptitude for thorough research too common in the present day. It is purely a question of testimony; the number of victims above mentione is derived from Jerome Cardan, who quotee what was told him by "the Bishop of Lexovia." and Mr Froud naturally objects to the credibitity of one whom he call-'a single, nameless, foreign ecclosisatic." Now, it is by no means clear that he was a "foreigner," and it certainly is Mr. Froude's fault if he continues " name lees." A Middle-age historian ought to know that

Lexovia," le medieval Latie is Livieux le Normande, and a at ort search to the "Gallia Christiana," or some ther of the relps to French Histors for which we are indebted to the learned Ben divines, would enable him to identify the person who was Cardan's informast, and so test at once the value of the communication.

-A new "Carelogue of English Books Poblished from 1835 to 1860 ' inclusive, in one alphabet, superier in many points to any yet brought out may be expected from the combined forces of the "British" ard the "Lordon" Book Cutslogues, who have wisely united for the production of one thorough and complete work, in preference to i ening two rival one-I gues of inferior claims to confidence. It will form a thick written of 950 pages, and is expected to be ready in May text.

-Herman Grimm, the son of Wilbelm Grimm, who married about a year ago a daughter of Bestins von Arnim, and who enjoys some literary reputation by ble sethetical and poetical writings has just public of the first volume of his Life of Michael Augelo. Hermay n Grimm is the Emile Monteget of Berlin in his se-preciation of Emerson, and the transcendental school of Cld and New-England writers.

-Hachette & Co., of Paris announce for publication a French translation of Gothe (by Pochat); of Schiller (by Regnier), and a translation of the corre spendence between the two German poets.

-A biography of Franz von Stakingen has been published in French, under the anspices of E. de Boutelles a member of the Imperial Academy of Metz. -A Life of Milton has been published in German

by Gustav Liebert.

ART ITEMS.

Ore of our evening cotemporaries approunced a few sye since that the great French painter Decampe, who lost his life by an accident while hanting in the forest of Fentainebleau, was killed in a duel. But it was soother French artist, Alfred de Dreux who fell on the miscailed field of honor. De Dreax's p ctares we very well known in this country, both from the originale and copies; but they have never been very highly esteemed. His forte lay in painting natty-looking groums, well-costumed ladies in long riding dresses, and horses with sa in skins and legs of impossible sleaderness, a kind of animals which are so graphically described in the lines of Sir B pjamin Backbire: " Sare never were seen two such beautiful poni-s " &c. -One of he sharply drawn o arseters in Wilking

Collins's story of " The Woman in White, ' represente a very num-rous class of art-parasites who are details regarded as patrons and conn i-cars; whose opinione are deferred to, and whose tastes are consulted by artiete and amateurs; but who are in fact suisances in social ii e and the bug-bears of sadi a. Mr. Fairhe, the character in question, is something of a caricature, to be sure, but the representatives of classes generally are so. He has money in abanda ce to gratify tis tas es, but his esstes are morbid and whimsicel; all his healthy and manly instincts, if he ever had any, have been refined out of bim and he has become querulous exacting a lish, and so delicate that the elamming of a door put him in misery. He devotes himself to the collection of raities in art, and will suffer a deserving young arest to starve for la k of a commissi n white he squanders his i come on curious trumpery, which has nothing to recommend itself to him but its cos-liness and rarity. O jects which the vulgar poor cannot parcise and which the genuine laver of a t would not possess if be could are the art treasur s upon which he pri fee him relf, and lavishes his wealth. There are a good many Mr Fairles ou this side of the Atlantia, we regret to say; and we know of one who, on bei gasked to give a commission to a your g Am-rican artist who was trying to raise sufficient means to complete his studies in Europe, proposed to give \$250 for a copy of a picture in Dreeden, which would have required six months incresent labor to see mplish; while he gave a German artist three times that sum for a small pen-and isk sketch that eculd not have occupied more than a balf hour's time in the execution. But the German artes was a man of mark, and the American had his murk to make. But, had not Mr. Fairlie a right to spend his money in his own way? Of course, he had; and we do not quarrel with him for doing it. All we object to is that "our cotemporary idiots," as Charles Reads says, will persist in calli g such people "patrous of art," and pay them special marks of honor. Lethe Mr. Fairlies take off their hats to each other; but arists should have too much respect for themselves to

-We regret to learn that Mr. George Inners, the landscape painter, who is now living in a country village assacharetts, has been so little appreciated by art-parrons that he is no w"abs lately suffering for the necessities of life." It is so stated by a New York journal, but we trust there is some exaggeration is the way of putting it. The necessaries of life to an artist of his simple and unobtrusive habits, living in a quiet New-Englard village, must be very small indeed, and if he sold but half the pictures which he has exhibited during the past year at a tithe of their i trin-ic value. be ought to be in very comfortable circumstances. Mr. Inness is a man of unquestionable genius; he is one of the finest and most poetical interpreters of Nature in ber quies moods among our landscape painters. He follo we no master, but adopts his own meth ds of expressing his ideas. Let those who wish to know what he can do drop in at the exhibition gallery of Mr. Nichols, on the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, where may be seen a small canvas recently from the easel of Mr. Inness. It is a characteristic New-England landscape, as full of color as one of Diaz's woodland scenes, and as fresh and real as Ruy-duel's dewy scenes. It is called "After the Shower," the subshine breaks in upon the middle distance, a rainbow yet liegers in the air a lively breeze is driving away the vapory clouds, whose shado as sweep across the foreground. It is fall of the sweetest touches of nature, and if it remains tosold when the proverides of the artist are known, it will be because there are more " Mr. Fairlies" among our ricture buyers then we had imagined.

make obeisances to such humbugs.

- Our old-school picture dealers, used to deal excle sively in the works of the old masters; the only artmerchandise which they imported, and kept on hand, was labeled Titian, Rubens, Vandyck, Murido, Caracci, Guido, Reynolds, Ruysdael, Claude Lorraine Raphael, Tenires, &c. But the new school of arttraders ignore the old masters, and it has been found pecessary to import the latest works of the modern masters to attract purchasers to the sales-rooms picture dealers. The old masters bave been played out. The fine-art dealers in Broadway now afford our public opportunities of tecoming acquainted with the new artists of Germany, France, and England The best examples of the three schools may be found in the rooms of Goupil & Co., of Nicsols, of Susdecor, and of Schaus. It is a grest privilege to be able to in spect the works of the modern European artists, which are found there. Mr. Schaus has a few exquisite little paintings, gathered lass Summer by him in Parts and London, among which are two the best examples of Th. Frere's criental scenes that have been exhibited here. There is also a very charming little landscape by Diaz, full of brilliant color, and more carefully fin ished than his landscapes usually are; a very fine example of Chavet, a composition of two figures, and pirces by Anastasi, Lanfant de Metz, Merle, Costurier, Brillenin, Girardet, Lambinet, Carolyer, Canaud, Ferogio, Seignac, and the English artists, Shayer, sen., and Rowbotham.

-Mount Athos once narrowly escaped being carved into a statue of "my little Alexander the Great," and it will be fortunate if Authony's Nose. Batter Hill, or the Catskills, are not, one of these days, cut iste likenesses of Washington or Jackson. The passion for colossal statues is growing upon us, notwith-tanding the huge caricature of Washington by Greenough is the Capitol Grounds on the Potomac. A colosesi sta is essentially a barbarism; but we have still some res nants of barbaric tastes to gratify. Mr. E. D. Palmer, the sculptor of Albany, whose portrait busts and ideal